

# PROTECTION IN A COMMUNICATION NETWORK

## Field of the Invention

The present invention relates in general to optical telecommunication networks, and in particular to means and methods for protecting such networks.

## Background of the Invention

Telecommunication networks where signals are transmitted along optical channels are well known in the art. Unfortunately, these networks suffer occasionally from faults occurring in one of these channels, e.g. due to failing components. Therefore, a protection mechanism is usually incorporated in such systems, allowing the diversion of transmitted communication to a non-failing path, the protection path. Traditionally, monitoring the performance in these telecommunication systems was done while incorporating various alarm conditions. Such alarm conditions alerted a human operator when certain events e.g. a loss of signal or error rates that had exceeded pre-defined thresholds, were detected. In response to such an alarm, the operator would manually switch to a redundant path in the network, allowing the communication to continue.

At a later stage, conventional fiber optic networks have implemented 1:1 redundancy for optical channels extending between two locations in the network, with a certain amount of automatic switching. In these systems, when a loss of signal (to be referred to hereinafter as "LOS") or alarm indication signal ("AIS") conditions are noted, the transmission is diverted to an available redundant path extending between the two locations. Such diversion allows the transmission of signals between these first and second locations to continue.

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US 4,646,286 discloses a system wherein a protection switch is effected by detecting a channel failure at receiving end. Thereafter, a protection request is transmitted on the return channel to the transmission end. This request is then used in a controller for the channel to activate a switch to the corresponding protection channel.

Another solution was described in US 5,479,608 that discloses a telecommunication system having 1:N group protection. By this type of solution one redundant channel is allocated to protect a number of operative channels. According to this solution, in response to the detection of an error condition, a request is transmitted to the other side of the system to activate the protection channel.

Our co-pending application USSN 09/500,823 describes a method for diverting traffic if the energy received over the reception optical link at the second location does not exceed a pre-defined threshold.

In a paper submitted by NEC USA, Lucent Technologies, Nortel Technologies and Telcordia technologies to the International Telecommunication Union ("ITU-T") on February 2000, a method is described for carrying out an optical channel ring protection. Their method requires two fibers for each span of the ring. Each of the fibers carries both working channels (working wavelengths) and protection channels (standby wavelengths). On each fiber, half the channels are defined as working channels and the other half are defined as protection channels, where both the working channels and the protection channels are transmitted at the same direction.

Similarly, Recommendation G.841 of ITU-T dated October 1998 describes under paragraph 7.2 entitled "MS shared protection rings" the use of two fibers for each span of the ring. Again, each of the fibers carries both working channels (working wavelengths) and protection channels (standby wavelengths). The normal traffic carried on working channels

in one fiber are protected by the protection channels travelling in the opposite direction along the other fiber.

In a paper submitted by Alcatel to the International Telecommunication Union ("ITU-T") on September 25, 2000, a method for carrying out an optical channel shared protection ring. By the method described two optic fibers are used, each divided into 2 OMS *Optical Multiplex Sections* ("OMS"). The traffic transmitted in one of the fibers is transmitted clockwise while in the other fiber counter-clockwise. On each fiber half of the available optical channels are used for the working traffic and the other half is used for the protection. This architecture allows that when a fiber breaks, its working channels can be restored on the protection OMS of the other fiber which is counter-propagating.

However, the protection methods described in the art provide a full trail or ring solution, depending on the network architecture chosen. These methods fail to provide a solution to a case where traffic can be diverted to the protection path only for a segment of the network and then reverted to the main path. In particular, when a ring configuration is used, and the main path is out of order at a certain location, the methods provided by the prior art call for re-routing the traffic to the protection path.

The disclosure of all references mentioned above and through the present specification is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

### Summary of the Invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide an optical system that allows improved performance in particularly in case of a failure occurring in the system.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide method for diverting transmission from a failing transmission path to an alternative protection path.

Other objects of the invention will become apparent as the description of the invention proceeds.

In accordance with a first embodiment of the present invention, there is provided an optical communication switch comprising at least a first and a second interfaces each adapted to be connected to at least one segment of a first optical path and a segment of a second optical path,

wherein said first interface is adapted to:

receive a first part of communication carried along a first segment of said first optical path;

convey a second part of the communication towards said first segment of said first optical path;

receive a second part of communication carried along said first segment of said second optical path; and

convey a first part of communication towards said first segment of said second optical path;

wherein said second interface is adapted to:

convey a first part of communication towards a second segment of said first optical path;

receive a second part of the communication carried along said second segment of said first optical path;

convey a second part of communication towards said second segment of said second optical path; and

receive a first part of communication carried along said second segment of said second optical path,

wherein under normal operating conditions said optical communication switch is adapted to:

receive the first part of communication carried along said first segment of said first optical path at said first interface, and convey it towards said second segment of said first optical path;

receive a second part of the communication carried along said second segment of said first optical path at said second interface, and convey it towards said first segment of said first optical path;

receive the second part of communication carried along said first segment of said second optical path at said first interface, and convey it towards said second segment of said second optical path;

receive a first part of the communication carried along said second segment of said second optical path at said second interface, and convey it towards said first segment of said second optical path;

and wherein in response to a fault detected along the second segment of the first optical path, said optical communication switch is adapted to:

divert the first part of communication received from said first segment of said first optical path at said first interface, and convey it via said second interface towards said second segment of said second optical path; and

divert the first part of communication received from said second segment of said second optical path at said second interface, and convey it via said first interface towards said first segment of said first optical path. According to another embodiment of the present invention there is provided an optical communication system comprising a first optical communication switch of the present invention connected to a second optical communication switch of the present invention via at least a first and a second optical paths extending between said first and second optical communication switches,

wherein the first optical path is adapted to carry a first part of communication from the first optical communication switch to the second optical communication switch and a second part of the communication from the second optical

communication switch to the first optical communication switch;

wherein the second optical path is adapted to carry a first part of communication carried from the second optical communication switch to the first optical communication switch and a second part of the communication from the first optical communication switch to the second optical communication switch;

wherein a bandwidth allocated for carrying the second part of communication along the second optical path is equal or greater than the bandwidth allocated for carrying the first part of communication along the first optical path and a bandwidth allocated to carrying the first part of communication along the second optical path is equal or greater than the bandwidth allocated to carrying the second part of communication along the first optical path; and

wherein in a normal type of operation, communication is carried along the first optical path and in response to a fault detected along the first optical path, communication is diverted to the second optical path so that the first part of communication is diverted from the first optical path to be carried as the second part of communication along the second optical path, and the second part of communication is diverted from the first optical path to be carried as the first part of communication along the second optical path.

Alternatively, if only part of the communication that is conveyed via the main path should be protected, the bandwidth allocated for the second part of communication along the second path and/or the bandwidth allocated for the first part of communication along the second path, will be less than that allocated for the first part of communication along the first path and/or the bandwidth allocated for the second part of communication along the first path, respectively.



preferably, each of the wavelengths belonging to the  $n_2$  optical channels is different than the wavelengths belonging to the  $n_1$  optical channels used for transmitting the first part of communication in the opposite direction. More preferably, one of the paths carries only working channels (working wavelengths), half of channels are used to carry transmissions at one direction, whereas the other half of channels are used to carry transmissions at the opposite direction. The second path is used as a protection path, where similarly to the working path, half of the protection channels (standby wavelengths) are used to carry transmissions at one direction, and the other half of channels are used to carry transmissions at the opposite direction.

According to another preferred embodiment of the invention, the first and second optical communication switches are operative in a ring-like type of configuration.

According to yet another preferred embodiment of the invention, the first and second optical communication switches are operative in a mesh type configuration.

According to still another preferred embodiment, the system provided further comprises a first communication network device installed in the first optical path extending between the first optical communication switch and the second optical communication switch, and a second communication network device operative to provide essentially the same outcome as that derived from the first communication network device's operation, and is installed in the second optical path extending between the first optical communication switch and the second optical communication switch.

Typically such communication network device may be an in-line amplifier, Optical Add and Drop Multiplexer ("OADM"), WDM multiplexer/de-multiplexer and the like.

By another aspect of the invention there is provided in a network comprising a first optical communication switch



connected to at least a first and a second segments of a first optical path and connected to at least a first and a second segments of a second optical path, and a second optical communication switch connected to at least said second and a third segments of said first optical path and connected to at least said second and a third segments of a second optical path, a method of carrying out protection comprising the steps of:

detecting the occurrence of fault at said second segment of said first optical path;

diverting communication carried along said first segment of said first optical path to said second segment of said second optical path;

diverting communication carried along said second segment of said second optical path to said first segment of said first optical path;

diverting communication carried along said second segment of said second optical path to said third segment of said first optical path; and

diverting communication carried along said third segment of said first optical path to said second segment of said second optical path,

thereby bypassing said second segment of the first path.

According to yet another preferred embodiment of the invention, this method of protection is carried out in response to any one or more of the following events: Loss of Optical Signal ("LOS") at the main path; Optical Signal to Noise Ratio (OSNR) being under a predefined threshold value for at least some of the optical channels extending along the main path; exceeding a pre-defined threshold level of degradation in quality of the digital signals, and the like.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

The present invention will be understood and appreciated more fully from the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the drawings in which:

Figs. 1A and 1B present a schematic illustration of the optical communication switch operative in accordance with the present invention under normal operating conditions and in protection mode, respectively;

Figs. 2A and 2B demonstrate a method of carrying a segment protection in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 3 illustrates a schematic illustration of an optical network operative in accordance with the present invention; and

Fig. 4 presents a schematic illustration of an embodiment according to the present invention, involving in-line amplifiers.

#### Detailed Description of the Invention

Reference is now made to Figs. 1A and 1B, which illustrates an example of an optical communication switch 1 of the present invention.

Optical communication switch 1 comprises a first interface 2 and a second interface 3. Interface 2 is adapted to be connected to a first segment of a first optical fiber 4 (main fiber) and to a first segment of a second optical fiber 5 (protection fiber).

According to this example, interface 2 is adapted to receive communication carried along segment 4 of a first optical fiber in direction *a* and to convey communication received from interface 3 to segment 4 in direction *b*. Interface 2 is also adapted to receive communication carried along segment 5 of a second optical fiber in direction *a* and to convey communication received from interface 3 to segment

5, in the *b* direction. Similarly, *mutatis mutandis*, interface 3 is adapted to receive communication carried along segment 4 in direction *b* and convey communication received from interface 2 to segment 6 of the first optical fiber in direction *a*. Interface 3 is also adapted to receive communication carried along segment 7 of the second optical fiber in direction *b* and convey communication received from interface 2 to segment 7, in the direction *a*.

Under normal operating conditions, switch 1 is designed to operate in the following way. Communication is received at interface 2 in the *a* direction from segment 4 of the main fiber and from segment 5 of the protection fiber, and is conveyed via interface 3 to segment 6 of the main optical fiber and to segment 7 of the protection fiber, respectively. As to the *b* direction, communication received at interface 5 from segment 6 of the main fiber and from segment 7 of the protection fiber is conveyed via interface 2 to segments 4 and 5, respectively.

Turning now to Fig. 1B, when a fault is detected along segment 6', the communication transport is changed at switch 1 in the following way.

Communication will still be received at interface 2' in a direction from segment 4' of the main fiber and from segment 5' of the protection fiber. However, this time the communication received via segment 4', and is diverted so that it will be conveyed via interface 3' to segment 7' of the protection fiber, while the communication received (if present) from segment 5' at interface 2' will be discarded. As to the *b* direction, communication will be received at interface 3' only from segment 7' of the protection fiber and will be diverted via interface 2' to segment 5'.

Let us now turn to Figs 2A and 2B that demonstrate a segment protection method of the present invention. The main



as channels 21 to 40) is transmitted in the anti-clockwise direction. Fiber 55 that is used as the protecting fiber and is designed to allow the transmission of the 20 channels 1 to 20 in the anti-clockwise direction, whereas the traffic of the remaining 20 channels (channels 21 to 40) in the clockwise direction.

In order to allow segment protection for every path segment, extending between any two neighboring elements in the network, communication switches 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93 are located before and after each network element, thereby defining a segment of protection.

Whenever a failure occurs in the main (working) fiber, communication is allowed by using the protection concept of the present invention. Let us consider for example that a failure of fiber 53 happened at the segment extending between switches 77 and 79. Using ring protection methods of the prior art, all the traffic of the main fiber would have been diverted so that if a transmission were to be passed from element 67 to element 59, it would be diverted at element 67 to fiber 55 and be transmitted in the anti-clockwise direction towards element 59. In other words, the traffic under these circumstances shall be forwarded via a considerably longer path (that is equal to the remaining part of the ring).

By carrying out the segment protection of the present invention the traffic between elements 77 and 79 is diverted from main fiber 53 to the protection fiber 55, whereas the traffic along the rest of the ring is unaffected.

Another advantage offered by the present invention is in the protection of a piece of equipment instead of a segment. When a network device has to be serviced, e.g. due to maintenance, upgrade etc, rather than to switch to protection mode which will practically almost double the optical path transversed resulting in degradation of the signals' quality as explained above, the protection procedure offered by the

present invention rather simple. Let us consider a case where multiplexer 67 of the network described in figure 3 has to be serviced. According to the present invention the traffic is diverted from segment extending between switches 79 and 81 to the protection fiber 55 (a segment that includes the protecting equipment, multiplexer/de-multiplexer 69) whereas the rest of the ring is not affected by the servicing of multiplexer 67, nor is there any affect upon the length of the path transversed.

Another advantage that is offered by implementing the communication transport concept of the present invention is the possibility to reduce the number of devices required to be installed in the network. As will be appreciated by a man skilled in the art, the protection offered by the two-fiber network described herein using bi-directional traffic can also be carried out using a four-fiber uni-directional network. Naturally, the latter network will be a more expensive network and will involve a considerable redundancy. The problem arises while using the present invention, lies with uni-directional devices such as in-line amplifiers, filters, MUX/DEMUX, etc while operating a network as described in Fig. 3. The obvious solution would be to double the number of such in-line devices so that each of the four traffic components (two to each direction) is conveyed properly through such in-line devices.

A way to overcome this problem is demonstrated in Fig. 4 which is an exploded view of a part of the 51 network illustrated in Fig. 3. The part presented in Fig. 4 is the one extending between switch 87 and switch 91, designated herein as 87' and 91', respectively). In-line amplifier shown in Fig. 3 as element 65 is represented in Fig. 4 by the two amplifiers 121 and 123 installed in paths 53' (main path) and 55' (protection path).

According to this example, part of the communication carried along path 53' is in direction a and another part is

in direction *b*. These communication parts will be referred to herein as "COM53a" and "COM53b", respectively. Similarly, part of the communication carried along path 55' is in direction *a* and another part is in direction *b*. These parts will be referred to herein as "COM55a" and "COM55b", respectively. Typically, the COM53a is transmitted at the same wavelength range as that of COM55b and COM53b is transmitted at the same wavelength range as that of COM55a. Under normal operating conditions, COM53a passes through switch 89' then through circulator 137. COM55a also passes through switch 89' and then through circulator 139. Both COM53a and COM55a are combined in coupler 135 and are transferred to amplifier 123. After being amplified, the combination is forwarded to filter 133 where it is separated into amplified COM53a and COM55a. COM53a is then conveyed via circulator 141 to switch 87' and then along the downstream of path 53'. As to COM55a, after passing through filter 133, it is conveyed via circulator 143 to switch 87' and then along the downstream of path 55'. A reverse type of operation, *mutatis mutandis*, is used for conveying communication along paths 53' and 55' in the *b* direction. COM53b passes through switch 87' then through circulator 141. COM55b also passes through switch 87' and then through circulator 143. Both COM53b and COM55b are combined in coupler 131 and are transferred to amplifier 121. After being amplified, the combination is forwarded to filter 129 where it is separated into amplified COM53b and COM55b. COM53b is then conveyed via circulator 137 to switch 89' and then along the upstream of path 53'. As to COM55b, after passing through filter 129, COM55b is conveyed via circulator 139 to switch 89' and then along the upstream of path 55'.

The protection as provided by the present invention for the 53' segment extending between switch 89' and switch 91'

would be carried out in a similar manner to that described in Fig. 2.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, although devices 129 and 133 were referred to as filters, other devices such as splitters, interleavers and the like, capable of carrying out the required separation between the main and the protection communications, may be used. Also, devices 131 and 135 were referred to as couplers in the above description. Other devices such as multiplexers, interleavers, combiners and the like may be used as an alternative to such couplers.

It will be appreciated that the above-described methods may be varied in many ways, including but not limited to, changing the exact implementation used. It should also be appreciated that the above described description of methods and networks are to be interpreted as including network in which the methods are carried out and methods of using the network components.

The present invention has been described using non-limiting detailed descriptions of preferred embodiments thereof that are provided by way of example and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. It should be understood that features described with respect to one embodiment may be used with other embodiments and that not all embodiments of the invention have all the features shown in a particular figure. Variations of embodiments described will occur to persons of the art. Furthermore, the terms "comprise", "include", "have" and their conjugates shall mean, when used in the claims "including but not necessarily limited to".